Amnsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—S:15—The Beggar Student.
BIJOU—8:15—Sister Mary.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—S—Ben-Hur.
CASINO—S:15—The Singing Girl.
CRITERION THEATRE—5:30—Barbara Prietchie.
DALYS THEATRE—2—S—The Maneuvers of Jane.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand
Concert and Cinematograph.
DAIPIRE THEATRE—2—S—Dirthe Tyranny of Tears.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8—Becky Sharp.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—S—The Dairy
Farm.

FARM.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—The Devil's Disciple.

GARRICK THEATRE—8: Sherlock Holmes.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—2: Share Acres.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Rogers Brother

Wall Street. TTH'S-Continuous Performance. ICKERBOCKER THEATRE 2-8:20-The Elder Miss Blossom.

COSTER & RIAL'S - S:15 - Vaudeville,

NCEUM THEATRE S:30 - Miss Hobbs.

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE - 2 - 8:30 - Wheels Within

PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance. WALLACK'S-8:18-The Ameer.

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The call for volunteers for service in South Africa has brought forth a remarkable patriotic outburst throughout Great Britain and her colonies, volunteers offering themselves in great numbers; reports that General Buller had succeeded in crossing the Tugela River and that the Boers had cut General Methuen's communications were not confirmed by the War Office in London. — Major General Henry W. Lawton was killed by a sharperal Henry W. Lawton was killed by a sharperal Henry walking along the firing line of his men, who were attacking San Mateo, in the Maraquina Valley, Luzon. — The bark Alexander Lawrence, from Ship Island, for Montevideo, arrived at her destination, having lest three men by berl-heri on the voyage. — The National Chess Masters' Tournament was continued at Vienna. — General Brooke will FOREIGN.-The call for volunteers for ser-The National Chess Masters Tournament was continued at Vienna. —— General Brooke will issue a farewell proclamation to the people of Cuba to-day. —— The Berlin bank rate was advanced to 7 per cent; in London there was a feeling that the worst of the market liquidation was over; the failure of a small bank was announced in London.

CONGRESS .- Senate: The Finance Commit CONGRESS.—Senate: The Finance Commit-tee's Currency bill was reported as a substitute for the bill passed by the House; the debate will begin on January 4: Senator Allen, of Ne-braska, took the oath of office. — House: Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, spoke in defence of the President's policy in the Philippines; sev-eral resolutions of minor importance were adopted.

adopted.

DOMESTIC.—The Interstate Commerce Commission granted an extension of time within which railroads may equip their cars with safety appliances. — The submarine torpedo boat Holiand arrived at the Washington Navy Yard after a trip over the inside route from New-York Bay. — The death of General Lawton caused great sorrow among officials in Washington. — The Roberts Investigating Committee heard the testimony of witnesses from Utah as to Roberts's alleged polygamous relations. — A negro workman who had murdered the superintendent of a coke works at Dunbar, Penn., was pursued by a mob and summarily shot to death. — Harry A. Parwas appointed receiver for the Columbian London Works and Drydock Company, of Baltimore, of which ex-Mayor Malster is president. — Governor Roosevelt has not selected a successor to General Andrews. — The Boston financial crisis is believed to be past, ascenting

THE WEATHER. - Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: est, 55 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 46%.

CITY DEBTS.

Boston, like New-York, is paying the penalty for years of extravagant city government. Indeed, its situation is worse than New-York's, for near its debt limit, and some say even beyond it, now has a margin sufficient with economical management for reasonable needs. Boston, however, has no margin at all. On Election Day it had a borrowing capacity of \$2,200, but Mayor Quincy's administration used that up immediately afterward and leaves to its successor the problem of maintaining the present popular public enterprises which have been instrumental in depleting the city treasury, and of making new improvements as occasion may require without any power to borrow money. This will whose extravagance has left Boston in this plight, will, of course, stand ready to make trouble if the necessities of sound finance lead to a curtailment of improvements, and, on the other hand, he will probably be ready to join overburdened taxpayers in protests against any policy which places an added burden upon them.

The obvious way out of Boston's difficulty is that followed here. Mark up values and levy higher taxes. But, after all, that is only a temporary expedient which encourages extravagance and plunges the city deeper in the mire, The only remedy is the reduction of city administration to a purely business basis. Taxpayers have been wonderfully blind about this matter. They have seemed to regard city maladministration as an inevitable incident of politics which need not trouble them much. They have spoken of city corruption lightly, as if it were a mere moral question and not a matter of business. They would not take so charitable a view of a neighbor who ruined their property or by fraud city debts are mortgages on private property. and they are fast eating it up. If citizens sit back and allow the continuance of this marking up of values to increase berrowing powers, only assessments for interest on the new debts, the mortgages will soon mean confiscation.

Some time these debts have got to be paid. It is easy to say that increase in wealth will compensate for every extravagance, and that in a few years the debts of cities will bear a much | tween New-York and Cape Colony. It seems to smaller proportion to their property, and so us an instructive and suggestive one. And the cease to be a serious burden. That would be moral of it seems to be that the ambitious true if there ever was a pause in the incurring scheme of Presidents Krüger and Steyn to drive of debt. But city debts seem never to decrease. the British out of all South Africa and establish They grow bigger and bigger. As fast as a mar- there a Boer federation, in which British and gin for borrowing can be manufactured some speculators demand that it be used up. If it wisely conceived for the good of South Africa or isn't \$30,000,000 for bridges, as here, it is a great | for the good of even the Boers themselves. Our | properties consolidated, in financing the new sum for public baths, as in Boston, or something | American Revolution was not intended to drive else in another town. The average city government seems to have no idea of credit but that it is something to be used up, and the pressure of politicians wanting jobs greatly encourages that

Nobody will for an instant pretend that the

manned and overpaid offices, the waste of unnecessary and badly managed improvements and the waste of buying back in the hour of need property given to private persons in the hour of carelessness. Perhaps the last named is the most serious of all. Once nearly all our waterfront belonged to the public, but it was thrown away, and now millions are being spent to get it back. Not content with this lesson, we are preparing to do the same thing with our yet undeveloped waterfront as if blind to the fact that in fifty years we may have to buy back docking privileges. We have done the same with our franchises. It is no exaggeration to say that if for fifty years past New-York City's business had been conducted on business lines instead of being in debt almost to the limit the city would have revenues sufficient to meet all its ordinary legitimate requirements without local taxation. No competent business corpora tion would have held the property which in that time has actually belonged to this city and failed to handle it so as to produce marvellous wealth. But our politicians have wasted it all, and are preparing to go on with the waste. For the past there is no remedy, but there is for the future. The burden now is heavy, and work must be done which will keep it heavy. Yet good business administration can handle these debts and necessary expenditures as it handles bankrupt railroads, and if the citizens of American cities do not before long put their municipal affairs in such hands and keep them there they will be preparing for their own ruin. Business will not stay where a millstene of debt is hung

A HEAVY LOSS.

upon its neck.

A brief but explicit dispatch from Manila reports the heaviest loss that the United States has sustained in all the military operations consequent upon the declaration of war with Spain. There seems to be no possible room for doubt that General Lawton was killed at San Mateo yesterday. The first details the cable brought were meagre, but they produced a sad conviction of veracity, for the dispatch said that he was shot through the breast while standing in front of his troops. It was characteristic of General Lawton to lead, not to send, his men into action, and the fate to die with his face to the foe was the fate which he had invited a thousand times. If he was always and everywhere brave to the point of rashness, there is no telling what the country owes to the inspiration which during all the years of his brilliant and arduous service the soldiers under his command have derived from such an example of intrepid courage. He had emerged unscathed so often from perils he disdained that he almost seemed to have established a claim to invulnerability, so that an irrational sense of surprise is imparted by the afflicting news of his death.

The fact that General Lawton was killed in an engagement with the insurgents only a few miles from Manila will doubtless be cited as another warrant for the sneer that, after all the fighting and conquering, the insurrection is still persistent and dangerous close to the Philippine capital. But there is no need of putting that sinister interpretation on the incident. During the later years of the Civil War the appearance and oceasional successes of roving bands of marauders in the border States did not invalidate the progressive triumphs of the National arms. Scattered groups of insurgents in the Philippines are still capable of causing trouble, and may from time to time inflict a heavy individual blow, rather by accident than calculation, as in this instance; but the valor and skill and energy of the American forces, largely under the personal leadership of General Lawton himself, have unquestionably brought organized rebellion to a virtual end. His death is a deploraale loss, but the country is justified in believing that owing in great measure to his own superb services it is a far less serious calamity than it might have been at an earlier day.

General Lawton died without the promotion which he had nobly earned and which was about to be conferred on him, but higher rank would not have enhanced his fame or given him a securer place in the hearts of his countrymen.

NEW-YORK AND CAPE COLONY.

A correspondent whose letter we print eisewhere in this morning's paper bases his sympathy with the Boers in their conflict with Great Britain upon a certain parallel between Cape Colony and the State of New-York. It is quite true, as he reminds us, that each was settled by the Dutch; that in each the Dutch had trouble with the aborigines, and that in each there was a revolt against British misgovernment. But what does that prove? We can perceive in it no this city, though it has in the last two years been | significant application to the present case. What is needed is to carry the parallel a little further. It will then be historically more complete and logically more convincing. Thus, it is to be recalled that each was seized by the British, regained by the Dutch and again taken by the British and permanently made a part of the English speaking world. It must not escape notice that in each the British "Outlanders" were themselves as carnest and energetic as the Dutch in protesting against British misrule and in securing self-government. Our correspondent himself gives Washington credit for leading the be a great handleap to Mayor Hart. Mr. Quincy, Dutch of New-York to independence, and surely Washington was of purest British blood-an "Outlander" to the Dutchmen of that day just as much as was Sir Benjamin D'Urban or Sir Harry Smith or Sir George Grey to the Cape Dutchmen of the next generation. And in each case the result was the establishment of a selfgoverning republic, with equal rights for Dutch

We may carry the parallel further than that We may say that the real prosperity and greatness of each of the two States date from its adoption of Anglo-Saxon civilization and its ine sporation into a union of English speaking commonwealths. Does our correspondent suppose that New-York would have attained its present greatness if it had remained New-Amsterdam or New-Orange or New-Holland, and Colonies-or States, as they subsequently became-and had forbidden the use of the English language, and had restricted to this day its citi zenship to men of Dutch blood, Dutch speech placed a heavy mortgage upon it. These heavy and membership in the Dutch Church? With all possible respect for the virtues of the good old Knickerbocker stock, which no one esteems more highly than does The Tribune, we cannot believe that it would. Neither can we believe to be followed by higher tax rates on the higher that Cape Colony, as an exclusively Dutch colony, would have attained the prosperity it enjoys to-day, under free republican institutiferred stocks alone in par value usually extions, with an open door to all the world and equal rights for all men.

Such, we apprehend, is the true parallel be-American settlers should be proscribed, was not out the British or to proscribe them, and it did not do so. It was intended to establish selfgovernment with equal rights for all men, Patroons and Puritans alike, and it did so. The revolution which is needed for the welfare of South Africa is one that will similarly establish great debts of our cities represent value. They equal rights there for all men, in the Transvaal

can "Outlanders" have been trying to effect and which the Boers have taken up arms to prevent.

THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

The shaking up at the headquarters of the British army which we anticipated last week appears to be well under way. Certainly it is high time. The British nation is not hysterically clamoring for a change of administration. That is not its manner. It is supporting the Government with splendid patience and loyalty. Nevertheless, it "expects every man to do his duty" now as much as at Trafalgar, and it is able to make that expectation potent for its own fulfilment without smashing windows or screaming itself hoarse. We may be sure that after the triple disaster of last week there will be a performance of duty without fear or favor, and that Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary for War, who is a man of fine military experience, judgment and zeal, will have a free hand in raising the service to the highest degree of efficiency. With whatever staff jealousies or favoritism there may have been we need not concern ourselves. Such things are not uncommon in other armies than the British. Nor is it fitting at long range to pass Rhadamanthine sentences upon every man who fails to accomplish all that s expected of him. There are some obvious features of the case, however, which are legitimate objects of criticism.

There is, for example, the slowness of many of the transports and the consequent delay in getting troops and supplies to the scene of action. For that, at least, the War Office is not to be blamed. It was the Admiralty that hired the slow boats. Certainly it seems relevant to inquire why the fastest steamers were not chartered, especially since the Admiralty has an elaborate and costly system of options upon the swiftest liners for precisely such use. We could not, of course, suspect the Admiralty of any unwillingness to do its best for the army, nor of carelessness concerning the welfare of the empire. The remaining explanation, then, is the one we have mentioned before, to wit, overconfidence of British prowess and underestimate of Boer prowess, arising from imperfect information of the actual state of affairs in South Africa. At the present time, at heavy cost, those estimates have been corrected and that information has been increased. With due appreciation of the urgency and gravity of the situation, it is to be assumed, the errors of the past will not be repeated. Had the long range howitzers which the War Department supplied been rushed to the Cape by the swiftest steamers, so as to be available in the earliest advance of British troops, the military situation would to-day be probably far more favorable for the British

It is also apparent that the British have suffered from a lack of cavalry and of mounted infantry capable of coping with the Boers in mobility. A few more regiments of lancers and a few more of mounted infantry would have amplified scouting ability and would have enabled the British to strike, now here, now there, with something of the suddenness and efficiency that have characterized the Boers' attacks. It is true that such branches of the service are costly and that, so far as they now exist, they are sorely overworked. Nevertheless, an army must be suitably balanced in all its parts, no matter what the cost, if it is to be effective in And it will not escape notice that a considerable body of cavalry was deprived of its horses and thus made ineffective by a strange bit of mismanagement in the transport service. The comment that the British army should have been mobilized far sooner than it was has already been made and replied to with the reminder that such action would simply have provoked the Boers to declare war so much earlier than they did, which is probably true. It would be unjust to ignore the fact, however, that when the order for mobilization was finally given the task was effected with admirable promptness.

Mr. Wyndham's present programme, to which he has set himself with characteristic zeal and efficiency, is a formidable one. It involves sending to the scene of war two of the three foremost commanders in the service, with by far the largest army ever assembled under the British flag in any war, and the enrolment of nearly half a million men with the colors over and above the entire standing army. That will place Great Britain among the great military Powers on land as well as on sea. Some are saying that it is unnecessary, and that in the panic caused by disaster the Government is losing its head and rushing to extremes. We should rather say it has found its head. It realizes that the force attacking a fortified position should be numerically much superior to the defending force, and it proposes to send to South Africa an army that will sustain that relation to the Boers. It realizes, too, that it is desirable for Great Britaln to show the world that she is not taxed to her utmost to suppress the Afrikander insurrection, but has an ample force still in reserve. That is Mr. Wyndham's policy, with which we may be sure neither red tape nor personal jealousies will be permitted to interfere. It is a policy which means victory, and victory is what the empire most imperatively needs.

THE TRUST STOCK PANIC.

Most panies are unreasonable, but the trust stock panie in Wall Street looks in some lights more like a return of reason. There is always more or less indiscriminate slaughter of good things as well as bad when trouble comes to a head, and the fall-averaging \$3 22 a share in railroad stocks-was in many cases without warrant. So there were industrial stocks which were depressed without reason or beyond reason. But there is not the least room for doubt about the chief cause of the trouble. When a man is so drunk that he stumbles all about the parior and finally falls at full length the chief cause is not the baby rattle over which he trips. but the liquor. For a long time the stock market has been reeling about because of a heavy load of overcapitalized industrials and manipulated street railway stocks. British reverses in South Africa only toppled over a market which had held itself pelitically aloof from the other had for weeks been too far gone to stand alone and had been begging the Treasury for aid. In the general condition of business there is not the slightest excuse for depression.

It has been computed that stocks of industrial companies issued within the last year exceeded \$3,000,000,000 in nominal value. Whatever the amount was makes no difference, for no one ever imagined that the stocks represented the true value of properties. In the great majority of cases the common stocks were about half the whole and represented nothing, while the preceeded by a quarter or more the full value of tom to expect the new preferred stocks to be launched on the market at about 80 and new common stocks at about 40. As each even then represented in part overvalued property and in part mere hopes and speculative dreams, there was room for considerable shrinkage.

It need not now be repeated that the capital and credit resources of this city were drawn upon to an enormous extent in purchasing the corporations and paying charges and promoters' profits, and in carrying the stocks emptied on the market by owners of works who wished to realize in cash the tempting prices paid. At the same time several hundred manufacturing works were to a large extent deprived of the strong credit they had enjoyed with local banks and lenders throughout the country, and the pepresent a large proportion of waste. There is as well as in Natal and Cape Colony. And that money for their current operations had to be

nature of the monetary pressure which has tried the market for months and which the Treasury has been constantly urged to relieve. At the same time, the speculative operations in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan and Metropolitan were absorbing large sums and exciting to the utmost the speculative fever.

It is a wonder that under such circumstances the regular railroad stocks have stood the pressure so well. Ever since early in April distrust of excessive creation of new stocks and extravagant speculation in these and street stocks have caused recurring periods of depression. Governor Flower's death ended one in May by leading strong interests to arrest the fall, which had reached 11.69 per cent in industrials, 17.51 per cent in street stocks and only 5.28 per cent in railroad stocks from the highest point, on April 3. Smart recovery followed, but then another fall to slightly lower points came on June 1. Great prosperity and excellent crops raised all prices until about April 12, when the street and trust stocks began to go down again, though the railroads rose above their prices of April 3. By December 2 the street stocks had fallen 26.57 per cent below their April average, the forty industrial stocks 9.02 per cent, and yet the fiftyseven railroad stocks averaged 4.34 per cent higher than on April 3. Each week since has brought decline, and the ratio of the three classes of stocks to the prices of April 3 at the close of the two last weeks and on Monday was

Dec. 9. Railroad stocks......101.40 Industrial stocks..... 84.83 Street railway stocks. 69.97 65.01

These figures represent nominal losses of more than \$1,000,000,000 and actual losses of several hundred millions to speculators and promoters, and yet the business of the country has never been more prosperous. It continues to promise great prosperity for the coming year, and is every week helped rather than harmed by the troubles in South Africa. The enemies it has to meet are not in another hemisphere nor across the ocean, but close at hand, where excessive speculation in industrial and street stocks has been fostered.

The Senate's confirmation of the President's appointment of ex-Senator Gray to the United States Circuit Bench adds another worthy name to the distinguished roll of the Federal Judi-

The plan of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to sell tickets good for use on any of its lines, surface or elevated, is heartily to be commended. With all the lines under one owner ship and management such a system can readily be worked, and will undoubtedly prove of much convenience to the public.

Wild war rumors of all kinds may come from London, but Tribune readers are never misled. Our special dispatches from Mr. I. N. Ford are both accurate and brilliant. Besides having exceptionally good sources of information, Mr. Ford has the faculty of giving each day's news its proper importance and of grouping the facts in their right place. Commenting on Mr. Ford's dispatches "The Chicago Times-Herald" says that "they are the best coming to this

When judges disagree about the rights of teachers the city apparently keeps their money.

When the venerable dean of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, brackets the "anti-imperialists" or "Little Americans" of to-day with the "Copperheads" of 1861-65 he speaks as one having the authority of knowledge.

Boer sympathizers in this country are magranimous enough to declare that they do not want Great Britain to be ruined, wherefore they implore the President to press upon her the arbitration she has refused in advance. It is to be assumed Great Britain is duly grateful, as the President doubtless is for the instruction offered as to his powers under the Peace Convention-a convention, by the way, which is not

PERSONAL.

Major George G. Groff, M. D., professor of organic science in Bucknell University, is in Porto Rico, employed as a sanitary officer.

The tablet which has been placed in the State House, Boston, to the memory of Charles Bulfinch, its architect, bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
CHARLES BULFINCH, OF BOSTON,
The First New-England Architect,
Born, 1762, Died, 1844.
Educated at Harvard College
and by foreign travel.
Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
from 1787 to 1818.
A Period of Great Improvements.
From 1818 to 1830.
The Architect of the Capitol
At Washington.
Among his important designs were
The First Theatre in Boaton, 1766.
The First Catholic Church in Boaton, 1803.
The Massachusetts State House, 1766.
The First Catholic Church in Boaton, 1803.
The Massachusett State House, 1814.
The McLean Asylum at Somerville,
1502 and 1817, and the
Massachusetts General Hospital, 1818.
A grave, modest, just and cheerful man A grave, modest, just and cheerful man of simple habits, clear intelligence, high principles and gentle judgments.

The orders of decoration worn by the German Emperor, according to a Berlin newspaper, are worth about 1,000,000 marks, or a little more than \$230,000. The Kaiser's principal and most valuable decorations are the insignia of the Black Eagle, the Order of St. John, the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Toison d'Or. In all he has over two hundred crosses, stars, badges and other in-

Monsignor Frederic Eis, the new Roman Cath olic Bishop of Sault Sainte Marie and Marquette, is a native of Germany, fifty-four years old, and came to the United States with his parents when he was twelve years old. The family settled on the north-Bishop began his life work, and where he has alade his home. He was ordained a priest in 1870 at Marquette, to which place he has now re-turned as presiding Rishop. He has already been ordained to the bishopric, that ceremony having been performed last August. He has spent nearly thirty years of life as priest in the upper peninsula, and few men are as popular with the people of the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Chicago News" gives a partial explanation of the poor receipts during the recent season of grand opera in that city by saying that "while New-York has a paid up subscription of \$35,000, wherewith to cheer Mr. Grau and his company, it may be mentioned that sixty of these subscriptions are by wealthy Chicagoans, who did not buy boxes for the Auditorium performances." This excuse may be a saive to the wounded feelings of "The News," but does it not reflect a little on the boasted public spirit of Chicagoans and on the social and artistic standing of their city, when the wealthlest properties liberally appraised. It was the cus- among them use Chicago merely as a shop to make money in, while they prefer to spend it in New

A well known divinity professor, a grave and learned man, had five daughters, whom his stu-dents irreverently named "Genesis." "Exodus," "Numbers," "Levitleus" and "Deuteronomy," Roars of laughter came from the students.

he professor.

More roars—so long continued, indeed, that the
rorthy man had time to think before he made the
ext remark. He said timidly—and he managed to hit the mark this time:
"I may not be thinking of the same Genezis as you are:"—(Collier's Weekly.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "It is reported that the old Mint building, in Seventh-st., above Filbert, which was built in 1792, will be torn down

the waste of simple stealing, the waste of over- is the revolution which the British and Ameri- borrowed in great sums at the financial centres, the property, bequeathed the cornerstone and its to agree in their theories as to its location, and as search has proven fruitless, the society will have to wait for the demolition of the structure to obtain the legacy. The building clearly shows the ravages of time and the rough usage to which it has been put by the scores of tenants of all classes who have inhabited it. At present it resemble more nearly a junkshop than the place where the coin of our forefathers was turned out, and which Washington, Adams and Jefferson and other Revo-

lutionary patriots were wont to visit." Getting Even.—Church Usher (confidentially)—That woman I just seated is Mrs. Stuckupp. She had me sent around to the back door one day when I called at her house on a business errand. Made me transact the business through a servant, too. But I've got even with her.

Friend—You have given her one of the best pews in the church.

in the church.

Usher-Wait half an hour. She's right where a stained glass window will threw a red light on her nose.—(New-York Weekly. "The Boston Transcript" says that a well known physician was looking at some pictures the other day. Presently, finding himself alongside an intelligent looking young man in an overcoat and

ond beard, he fell into conversation with him.
"What is there," asked the doctor, "to recommend these pictures?"

"Why," said the young man, "possibly you might like the atmosphere"-"I didn't come in here to see atmosphere; I came to see pictures!" And the doctor marched nearer

to one of them. "Oh," said the young man, "these pictures are not to be looked at so near. They require distance

give the proper effect," "I think you are quite right," said the doctor; and to put the proper distance between me and them I shall now go and take a cab for Jamaica

Plain. Something in the look of the young man put strange thought into the doctor's head, and, meeting the proprietor out in the store, he asked him: 'Do you know who that young man is in the gal-

"Why, yes," said the proprietor; "that is Mr Clodd Mooney, who painted the pictures!

B. Boardman—My good woman, I appreciate your honesty in bringing back the stud I left in my shirt. Why didn't you keep it?
Washerwoman—Sure, now, Mr. Boardman, an' wu'd ye not be afther it the next day if it be worth kapin'?—(Jewelers' Weekly.

"One can almost hear the moans of Liberty as she struggles in her chains," says "The Kansas City Journal." "The goldbug Westmoreland (Kan.) Recorder' has absorbed the Westmoreland free silver 'Banner of Light and Bugle Blast of Freedom'-a Populist paper which did not live quite as long as its name."

On the Riaito.—First Actor (much elated)—Did you see what the critic of "The Planet" said, that such acting as mine has seldom been seen?

Second Ditto—Essentially, that is what "The Daygleam" says, only it does not go quite so far. "The Daygleam" man says it was the worst he ever saw.—(Boston Transcript.

EXPANSION AND PEACE.

THINGS THAT ARE WORSE THAN WAR-DUTIES OF CIVILIZATION.

Governor Roosevelt, in The Independent.

Governor Roosevelt, in The Independent.

Peace is a great good; and doubly harmful, therefore, is the attitude of those who advocate it in terms that would make it synonymous with selfish and cowardly shrinking from warring against the existence of evil. The wisest and most far-seeing champions of peace will ever remember that, in the first place, to be good it must be righteous—for unrighteous and cowardly peace may be worse than any war—and, in the second place, that it can often be obtained only at the cost of war. Let me take two illustrations:

The great blot upon European international morality in the closing decades of this century has been not a war, but the infamous peace kept by the joint action of the great Powers, while Turkey inflicted the last horrors of butchery, torture and outrage upon the men, women and children of despairing Armenia. War was avoided; peace was kept; but what a peace! Infinitely greater human misery was inflicted during this peace than in the late wars of Germany with France, of Russia with Turkey, and this misery fell, not on armed men, but upon defenceless women and children, upon the graybeard and the stripling no less than upon the graybeard and the stripling no less than upon the head of the family; and it came not in the mere form of death or imprisonment, but of tortures upon men, and above all upon women, too horrible even to think. Moreover, no good resulted from the bloodshed and misery. Often this is the case in a war, but often it is not the case.

Of course, our whole National history has been one of expansion. Under Washington and Adams we expanded westward to the Mississippi; under Jefferson we expanded across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia; under Monroe we expanded into Florida, and then into Texas and California; and finally, largely through the instrumentality of Seward, into Alaska; while under every administration the process of expansion in the great plains and the Rockies has continued with growing rapidity. While we had a frontier the chief f

settlers and the red men. Sometimes the immediate occasion for the war was to be found in the conduct of the whites and sometimes in that of the reds, but the ultimate cause was simply that we were in contact with a country held by savages or half-savages. Where we abut on Canada there is no danger of war, nor is there any danger where we abut on the well settled regions of Mexico. But elsewhere war had to continue until we expanded over the country. Then it was succeeded at once by a peace which has remained unbroken to the present day. In North America, as elsewhere throughout the entire world, the expansion of a civilized nation has invariably meant the growth of the area in which peace is normal throughout the world.

The same will be true of the Philippines. If the

The same will be true of the Philippines. If the men who have counselled National degradation, National dishonor, by urging us to leave the Philippines and put the Aguinaldan oligarchy in control of those islands could have their way, we should merely turn them over to rapine and bloodshed until some stronger, maniler Power stepped in to do the task we had shown ourselves fearful of performing. But as it is, this country will keep the islands and will establish therein a stable and orderly government, so that one more fair spot of the world's surface shall have been snatched from the forces of darkness. Fundamentally the cause of expansion is the cause of peace.

It is only the warlike power of a civilized people that can give peace to the world. The Arab wrecked the civilization of Southeastern Europe, and the Tartar desolated from China to Russia and to Persia, setting back the progress of the world for centuries; solely because the civilized nations opposed to them had lost the great fighting qualities, and, in becoming overpeaceful, had lost the power of keeping peace with a strong hand. The same will be true of the Philippines. If the

CONCERT FOR THE ARCH FUND.

DEWEY COMMITTEE ARRANGING FOR A BIG BEN-EFIT. The Executive Committee has decided to hold a

big concert in order to raise more money for the permanent Dewey Arch. This plan was proposed by Walter Damrosch, and was heartily seconded by Emil Paur, and they will have entire charge of the concert itself. The plans, so far as have been prepared, are to have a vocal and instrumental concert at Carnegie Hall on February 6. principal singers of the Grau Opera Company, now singing at the Metropolitan Opera House, present, and some leading planist will also be on the programme. Orchestral numbers will be given by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur conductor, and the Oratorio Society of New-York, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch, will sing. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have promised to be present, as have Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt. The Executive Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch will hold a meeting to-night at the Savoy Hotel, at 8:30 o'clock. The committee will talk over plans concerning the concert and range for an escort for Admiral Dewey and wife. They will also probably make public total amount of the subscriptions so far.

MINISTER WU TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia, Dec. 19.-His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, to-day accepted the invitation of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to deliver the oration on University Day, February 22, 1900. Wu Fang is an accomplished scholar and an excellent speaker. Thoroughly educated in the Chinese classics, he went to England in 1874 to study law; was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1877 and returned to China to become the legal adviser of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. He was at one time the chief director of the Tien Tsin University. It is expected the subject of the oration will be "The Relations of America to the Orient."

THE PURCHASER OF KILLARNEY.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is not Lord Iveagh, but his brother, Lord Ardilaun, who is the purchaser of Killarney. Lord Ardilaun, like Lord Iveagh, is well known for his public spirit and munificence. He presented, some years ago. St. Stephen's Green as a public park to the citizens of Dublin, and it is confidently believed that as owner of Killarney he will use that far famed "beauty spot" as a trustee for the Irish people. Killarney will by the purchase not pass wholly out of the hands of the Herberts of Muckross, who have been for upward of three centuries its proprietors. Lady Ardilaun's mother, the Coun-Filbert, which was built in 1792, will be torn down before many months to make room for a modern commercial structure. When this is done the mystery as to the location of the original cornerstone will be solved. The late John L. Kates, who owned

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Mining is the most fascinating business under the sun," said Joseph H. Keep, of Spokane, Wash., at the Hotel Imperial yester-A JACKASS WHO day. "Once the fever of it gets into a man's bones, he PROSPECTED. never lets go until advancing

years, death, or, in some few cases, the actual

making of a strike, puts an end to his labors as a prospector. The stories of some of the finds and the fortunes made thereby are really wonderful For instance, take that of 'Harry' Baire and 'Dutch' Jake, who are running a variety house in Spokane to-day. Together they grub-staked N. S. Kellogg and 'Phil' O'Rourke to a miner's outfit, and a man named Peck staked them to a jackass. The tales differ as to how the discovery was actually made. The jackass, in any event, got lost, and one story is to the effect that when found he was pawing the earth and had uncovered the mines. The other and more probable story is that in hunting for the jackass they came across the outcrop of these minos that are to-day the greatest lead mines in the world; or, rather, lead mine, since they have been consolidated. Kellogg, however, allowed the time for filing the record of the location to elapse, and then he and o'Rourke located anew, calling one the Bunker Hill and the other the O'Sullivan mine. They tried to freeze out Peck, who had grub-staked them to the jackass, and Peck brought suit, claiming that he was entitled to an interest in the mines. Peck won his suit, and the decision handed down by the Court in his favor is famous throughout the West. It reads something as follows: 'Inasmuchas the jackass,'Phil' O'Rourke and N. S. Kellogg discovered the Bunker Hill and O'Sullivan mines, we find that the plaintiff is estitled to the proportion belonging to the jackass.' The defendants compromised with Peck for 1800s and later sold the mines for \$700,000, and to-day they are worth millions.

"To his honor it is held in memory in the West that Kellogg immediately retired the jackass from further work, and he lived to a good and fat old age, grazing on the finest meadow lands of Oregon, at a monthly expense of \$20 to Kellogg." these mines that are to-day the greatest lead mines

of Chicago, at the Hoffman House BOERS yesterday. Mr. Kortwright is in the lumber business. He has taken MARKSMEN. an intense interest in the Boer war, and in speaking of it yesterday said: "I have talked with a great many people who are familiar with the Boers and their ways and also with people who know a great deal about the English army. From what I have been able to glean I think the British have underrated the Boers. They remember the oldtime Boer marksmanship, but of late have inclined to the belief that the younger men have not the clear eyes and the steady hands of the oldtime Boera. It seems that the trick has been handed down. One man I talked with told me a good story about the marksmanship of the Boers and their superb confidence in their abilities. The story was to the effect that a British officer some years ago was in the Transvaal and wanted to go hunting for antelope. He hired a Boer to go with him. When the lope. He hired a Boer to go with him. When the time came to start the British officer appeared with two fine guns, a large cartridge belt, with about two hundred rounds of ammunition and a full kit. The Boer tucked a small package of food inside his coat, unslung an old muzzle loading rifle from the wall, dropped three bullets in his jacket and started to go. The officer protested. He said: 'Here, the cartridges I have won't go with your gun, and if you are going to do any shooting you had better take some more ammunition.' The Boer shook his head quietly and said: 'No, all I want is three antelope.'"

"It seems as if the Boers were something of

marksmen after all," said Wallace A. Kortwright

"An amusing incident happened in my town a short time since," said W. A. Gore, of Chicago, at the Hoffman House, yesterday. "There are three brothers there LET THEIR BROTHER GO who are great practical jokers. One night a fire occurred in a nearby TO JAIL. house, which the two younger brothers were watching from the second story windows of their house, which was within the fire lines. In

of their house, which was within the fire lines. In some way the elder brother, who had been away from home, got past the guards, and, making his way to his house, tried to get in a window, as he had forgotten his key. In the act a policeman caught him, promptly arrested and was gayly haling him off to the little brown jug, in spite of his indignant protests that he was the owner of the house, when, happening to glance up, he espled his brothers at the upper windows. There, stormed he, 'there are my brothers up there. They'll tell you whether or no this is my house.' And then he added some gratuitous bad language about the Chicago police force in general and this especial policeman in particular. In consequence it was a highly indignant 'bobby' who attracted the attention of those at the second story windows, and demanded acrimoniously if it was their brother he had in custody. When the younger brothers took in the situation, with one accord they joyously disclaimed any and all knowledge of the captive, coupling the disclaimer with the request that he be 'run in' as a suspicious character. Run in' the first-born was, and, since he showed fight, was incidentally 'done up' on the way. The younger sons, after hastily arranging for the bail and ultimate deliverance of their elder brother, took the first convenient train for the East, where they remained until the storm blew over." some way the elder brother, who had been away

Harvey Mihm, of Pittsburg, who is interested in stry, is at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Mihm has just returned from Europe. He left there just before RHODES POPULAR the first news of Branch London, IN ENGLAND. in South Africa reached London, "This war," he said, "is not, "In England, a popular

from what I heard generally in England, a popular one. Mr. Chamberlain is not any too weil liked. The British when I left there were expecting news of great victories, and their confidence was so great that they impressed me deeply. The news of the reverses in South Africa came as a shock to me, but I wonder how much more of a shock it must have been to them. Cecil Rhodes, who figures prominently in the war, is a sort of a popular idel in England. I went to a music hall where they were showing the moving pictures, and one of them was a picture of Rhodes on horseback in Hyde Park. It was a clean cut reproduction, but as I never saw the man I don't know whether it looked like him or not. Anyway, the crowd seemed to think it did, and they cheered lustily. Chamberlain's picture was cheered, but not so loudly, and came in for a few hisses. I take it that Rhodes is popular in England, and that his policy has a sort of a popular approval. But for myself, I am inclined to side with what Mark Twain said about him. I don't remember just the words, but it was to the effect that Rhodes was one of the greatest men of the century, an empire builder and a forceful character, and would make his way in the world and would be heard from, and when all was said and done, Twain said, he wanted a piece of the rope as a souvenir." one. Mr. Chamberlain is not any too well liked.

SPEAKERS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND DINNER. Preparations for the New-England Society's annual dinner on Friday night are completed. It will be held in the large ballroom of the Walderf-Astoria, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland will pre-About six hundred seats have been taker and the boxes will be filled with women. It is intended to begin the feast at 7 o'clock sharp, so that the speaking may be over at a reasonable

The toasts and those who will respond to them are: "Forefathers' Day," Professor W. R. Tetrett, of Hamilton College; "Our Reunited Country," Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, of Richmond, Va., a Confederate captain of artillery in the Civil War; "The Army," Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A.: "The Navy," Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N.: "The New-Englander," Augustus Thomas, the playwright; "The Old Commonwealth," Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts; "The New Pacific," John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL IMPROVING.

Chicago, Dec. 19.-Sol Smith Russell, who coltapsed on the stage last night in the second act of "The Hon, John Grigsby," was reported to be improving to-day so that it is possible that his engagements for this season can be resumed. Mr. Russell is confined to his apartments at the Virginia, and only his wife is allowed to see him. According to Mrs. Russell, he is suffering from nervous prostration and mental collapse due to overwork. Late in the day it was announced that his physician believed that he would be sufficiently recovered by Monday to continue his engagements at the Grand Opera House.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

M. Saleza will be unable to sing the part of Don José, for which he was cast in the performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House I

It is said that Wagenhals & Kemper, the managers of the James-Kidder-Hanford combination are to have a theatre of their own in this city. It is also said that the statement is made seriously.

Three matinees a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, of "The Man in the Moon, jr.," be given in the fortnight's engagement of the spectacle to begin at the New-York Theatre next Saturday afternoon. Popular prices will prevail for the matinees, except for the holiday perform-

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY'S CONDITION. London, Dec. 19.-The Marquis of Queensberry who was found insensible in bed at the Raleigh Club yesterday, is now in a very critical condition.

The eighth Marquis of Queensberry (John Sholte Douglas, D. L.) was born July 20, 184, and succeeded to the title in 1858. He was Representative Peer for Scotland, 1872-80, and lieutemant colonel of the Dumfries Volunteers, 1833-71.